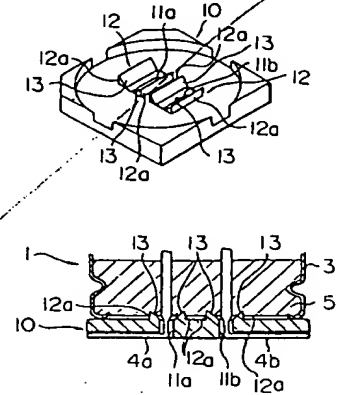


(54) ALUMINUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR
 (11) 3-225912 (A) (43) 4.10.1991 (19) JP
 (21) Appl. No. 2-21770 (22) 31.1.1990
 (71) ELNA CO LTD (72) TAKASHI TOMIZAWA(3)
 (51) Int. Cl⁵. H01G9/10, H01G9/04

PURPOSE: To permit an electrolytic capacitor and a seating to be coupled with good tightness and prevent a crack from occurring around a lead insertion hole by forming a protrusion to be engaged with a sealing member around the lead insertion hole made in the seating.

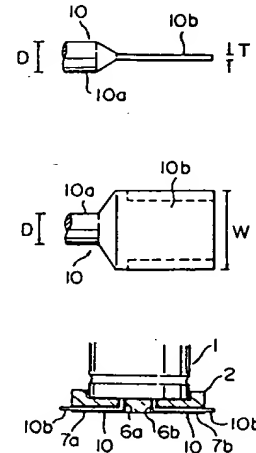
CONSTITUTION: A pair of lead insertion holes 11a, 11b are made in a seating 10 to be applied to an aluminum electrolytic capacitor while protrusions to be engaged with a rubber seal 5 of the electrolytic capacitor 1 are formed respectively around the lead insertion holes 11a, 11b. At the time of assembling, leads 4a, 4b are first inserted into the slit-like lead insertion holes 11a, 11b each showing a rectangle or an ellipse. Then the respective tips of the leads 4a, 4b are bent in an approximate L-shape along the rear of the seating 10 in opposite directions to each other. Thus each tooth 12a of the protrusion 12 is engaged with a rubber seal 5 so that the seating 10 can be tightly attached to the electrolytic capacitor 1. On the other hand, since each periphery of the lead insertion holes 11a, 11b is reinforced by the protrusion 12, a crack hardly occurs in the vicinity.



(54) ALUMINUM ELECTROLYTIC CAPACITOR
 (11) 3-225913 (A) (43) 4.10.1991 (19) JP
 (21) Appl. No. 2-21771 (22) 31.1.1990
 (71) ELNA CO LTD (72) HIROSHI YANAKA(3)
 (51) Int. Cl⁵. H01G9/10, H01G9/04

PURPOSE: To improve stability at the time of packaging on a circuit board and improve mechanical strength of a seating accordingly by making a tip side of each lead to be folded in an approximate L-shape along the bottom of the seating a plate of a specific thickness.

CONSTITUTION: A lead 10 is provided with a circular shaft part 10a kept in a metallic case 3 and a tip part 10b to be extracted outside from a seal 5 and bent in an approximate L-shape along the bottom of a seating 2. The tip part 10b is formed by pushing an extension of a circular rod 10a of a predetermined diameter into a flat plate by means of pressing for example. In this case when the diameter of the rod is D and a thickness of the tip 10b showing a flat plate is T, $T = (0.39-0.26) \times D$. When the width is W, $W = (2.0-3.0) \times D$. Thus the tip parts 10 of the leads 10 can be bent in an approximately right angle without being influenced by their spring back and can be housed in lead guide grooves 7a, 7b.



(54) ALIGNER
 (11) 3-225914 (A) (43) 4.10.1991 (19) JP
 (21) Appl. No. 2-21592 (22) 31.1.1990
 (71) NIKON CORP (72) SHOJI ISHIZAKA(1)
 (51) Int. Cl⁵. H01L21/027, G03F7/20

PURPOSE: To obtain a clear image without being influenced by reflectance of a surface of a sensitive material on a wafer by providing a polarized light state converting means for converting linearly polarized light from a laser light source into circularly polarized light or unpolarized light and illuminating a mask with light which has passed through the polarized light state conversion means.

CONSTITUTION: By providing Brewster windows 3, 5 to a light source 4 of an excimer or metallic vapor laser, linearly polarized light can be output without change with time and the reflectivity is always constant even if a semitransparent mirror 10 and reflecting mirrors 11, 16 are provided to the optical path of an aligner. Further by providing a $\lambda/4$ plate or a polarized light eliminating plate 9, the linearly polarized light output from the laser light source 4 can be converted into circularly polarized light or unpolarized light so that the aligner is free from influence of a refractive index of a sensitive material.

